NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will b at the rink of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York takou.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.-THE OPERA-NIBLO'S GABDEN, Broadway .- Coxnig Soogas WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway .- PUBE GOLD

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-Ticker or Leave OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway .- Contous Case-NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Howers -TICKET OF LEAVE

BOWERY THEATRE, Bewery -- House TRAT JACK BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway. - FORM GIARTS, TWO BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broades, .- Etmorian Songs, Dances, Buntasques, &c.- Ma

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETRIOPIA AMERICAN THEATRE. No. 44 Broadway. - Ballers BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE. 485 Broadway.-Gra-

HOPE CHAPEL 718 Broadway. -THE STEREOSCO

PERHAM'S, 181 Broadway.—STEREOSCOPTICON AND MIR IRVING HALL, Irving place.-JENNY KEMPTON'S CON

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, -HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN

New York, Friday, February 19, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The news from the Army of the Potomac indi cates no immediate movement. It is understood that General Meade will retain command during the next campaign, which it is hoped will be the

It was reported in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Conness, of California, and made some sensation, that rebel steamers from certain ports in Asia were crossing the Pacific to make an attack on San Francisco. It was urged that war steamers should be sent at once to the Pacific coast to protect it. The vessels alluded to are no doubt those taken out some time since from England ostensi-

There are grave doubts about the truth of the report brought by the brig Mary Capen to Japan, and received here by way of San Francisco, to the effect that the pirate Alabama was in dock at Amoy on the 2d of January, and blockaded by the steamer Wyoming. The last reliable report that we had of the Alabama was that she sailed from Singapore on the 24th of December, and subsequently, in the Straits of Malacca, burnt the Mariaban, Sondra and Highlander. Now, as it is about the thousand miles from Singapore to Amoy, and some six hundred miles from the latter port to Shanghae, it is evident that the story

requires very substantial confirmation.

The rebels in West Virginia are said to be making preparations along the line of the Tennessee and Virginia mittood, but whether they are making provided to resting an advance of our forces or are contemplating an attack themselves, TERREHIP.

The President has appropried by proclamation that the blockeds of Brownsylle, Taken, has been relaxed. We give the proclamation in full in another commencenting forth aberages why

Despatches from Cincinnati atreather the port that John Morgan is consemplating manother raid. The postion of General Johnston's forces and does not appear to be understood at Chattanooga. It is in doubt the thirt the white hir thirty Daniel. or whether, I beston of it the 2004 to Toin Total

General Water and telegraphed to the Article and Article and the Article and Artic

combatants from Mobile, as that pince was soon to be attacked by the United States of the United States of the United States of the Court decided to dismiss the blockade from Mobile 1992 and 1 mutation, with a proviso that it shall exempt for solvent shares. The NAY Department purchased no longer period that one years are than the proviso that it shall exempt for the provisor of t d. Joint resolutions authorising the trains to seamen from the army to the unwy women in the dist

In the House of Espaceautatives a bill praviding for the purchase of land for an arrowal at Buck hike Callaind, Illinois, was passed and said as organization for troduced, and referrable who distinsty the support of the control of Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, introduced a bill, which of defen was referred to the Committee his Ways and breaking Means, providing that which a special of express the day dry contract has been made, since his last of demusry, being no 1862, or shall hereafter be made, upon the deposit. or loan of gold, for the payment of such loan or an addition of gold, for the payment of such loan or an addition of such loans thorizing the Socretary of the Treasury to soil the surplus gold in his clustedy was called up still a long and interesting discussion ensued. Severals amendments were offered, and smally upon the suggestion of Mr. Spevens, the original resultation and the amendments were recommissed to the Ways and Means Committee, who will give proper form to the various propositions, and report to the House to-day. A resolution declaring that all soldiers called out as nine months men are emi-tied to twenty-five dellars bounty was adopted. After a speech from Mr. Cole, of California, in favor of employing coloted soldiers, the House

adjourned. THE LEGISLATURE In the Senate penterday the bill amending the act to legalize the bounty and riot bonds of the New York Supervisors was passed. This bill is to correct an error which by some means crept into the repeatly exacted law during its progress in the

form of a bill through the Legislature, and in conquence of which it failed to fully legatize all the proceedings of the Supervisors in the premises. The New York and Brazil Steam Naviga tion Company bill was also passed. Bills were introduced to amend the act of last session appropriating the tands donated to by Congress for the promotion of State agricultural and mechanical education, and for the construction of a railroad between Grand street and South ferries. The adverse vote on the Lexington Avenue Railroad bill was reconsidered, and the project will therefore be again brought before the Senate. Notice was given of a bill to enable the Harlem Railroad Company to avail themselves of the New York Common Council grant to lav a railroad in Broadway and other streets of this city. The bill making an additional appropriation to improve the navigation of the North river was considered for some time in Committee of the Whole; but nothing definite was done with it.

In the Assembly the Senate bill amending New York city Bounty and Riot Bonds act was taken up and passed, and it now awaits the Governor's signature. The bill to regulate funeral ferriage between this city and Long Island was ordered to a third reading. The bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars for a monument in the Gettysburg Cemetery to commemorate the New York soldiers buried there was reported to he House from the Public Defence Committee. The Niagara Ship Canal bill again came up, but was indefinitely postponed. A number of other matters of less interest were considered. The report of the Secretary of State on the "Statis

tics of the Poor" was presented." The democratic Assemblymen held another caucus meeting vesterday to decide on the course to be pursued by them in the House when the Metropolitan Police bill comes up. The attendance was not very full: but, after considerable talking, it was finally concluded to support Messrs. Bosworth and McMurray as the de cratic members of the commis

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Havana, Captain Greene, from New Orleans 9th and Havana 13th inst., arrived at this port last evening. Major General Wm. Preston, of the rebel army, had reached Havana, via Nassau, en route for Mexico, on a commission of great importance. There is no news of interest from either St. Domingo or Mexico by this arrival. The Habaneros were in the midst of the carnival festivities, which were unprecedentedly gay. Purser Huertas will please accept our acknowledgements for the prompt delivery of our despatches.

The people of Tennessee are coming out en masse for the Union. Meetings are being held throughout the State at which the people by resolutions are expressing their determination to reconstruct civil government and to uphold the administration. These resolutions are strongly denunciatory of secessionism and secession leaders. On the slavery question they say that Southern slaveholders have struck the fatal and soicida blow at the institution, accomplishing what its enemies outside Southern limits could not have effected in a long series of years. Gradual eman-

cipation as a system is to be adopted. A fire at Gloucester, Mass., vesterday morning. destroyed seventy buildings, including the telegraph and town clerk's offices, involving a loss of roperty estimated at \$400,000. The damage to

he shipping was trifling.

The First New York cavalry returned to this city yesterday from the seat of war-having reenlisted-and had a magnificent reception. A din ner was given the regiment at Jefferson market drill rooms, General McClellan being present The general was most enthusiastically received and made a short speech upon the occasion.

The Councilmen met at one o'clock yesterday After transacting some routine business, Mr. Brandon offered a resolution that the Comptroller e authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Bridget Mulhare for the sum of \$300, as compensation for injuries received by her son John during the riots in July last. The boy is about eight years of age, and was shot in one of his eyes while looking from the window of his mother's room, No. 135 East Thirty-fifth street. Laid over. resolution from the other Board, appointing a joint special committee of six, in conjunthe Mayor and General Sandford, to select a plot of ground suitable for a division parade ground, was concurred in. The President appointed Mesars, Repper, Ondvke and Riley as such con mittee. The Board then adjourned until Monday next, at one o'clock.

ouncil passed a resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Robert and James Cunningham, contractors, for the sum of \$400, the same being intended as a remission of penalty charged against them for overtime in their contract for constructing a sewer in Third The Comptroller refused to pay the amount, how-

The estimate and out to the was concluded, on the works and out to the was had gone or, with instructions to same in a sealed

rease of the troubles of the state of the relief of the state of t

Francis Kelly, a soldier, home on twitough, It, extending was the old story Kelly went into the lager Apach went into the lager Apach went as a construction of William and Mark Chambers, the lager etreets, and after drinking for some time was in-duced to go into a private room by Pauline, due-of the pretty waiter girls, and was there robbed. She was remained for sometics.

William O. Ahern, of 16 Cherry street, keeper and after drinking for some time was in a

of a porter house, was resterday arrested by depu- | might be as broad as they are long; some of | title to honesty. Will be stand the ordeal?

ties Fowke and Poore, of the Marshal's office, for defrauding Wilham S. Wilson, a recruit in the Sixth United States cavalry, of \$200 bounty money The Marshal demanded the return of the money the alternative being a lodging in Fort Lafayette Ahern became indignant at his game being spoil ed and at the threat thus held out, and at once refused to disgorge, preferring, he said, to go to Lafayette. The Marshal made out the order, which had such effect that Ahern offered to pa back \$150, but subsequently offered the whole sum to get out of his trouble, and asked to be al-lowed to go home to get it. A file of soldiers were called in from the provost guard to accom pany the Marshal's deputy and his prisoner to the latter's house. Ahern, however, declined to go in such company. The Marshal consented to send an officer to Ahern's house, where he received \$200, which sum the Marshal paid over to Wilso the recruit. Yesterday Marshal Murray sent \$415 to Major General Dix, which he extracted from the fangs of dishonest substitute brokers, and which will be paid over to the families of the recruits.

The Presidential Campaign-The First

We publish, in another column, this morning, the first electioneering document of the spproaching Presidential campaign. It is a hasty collection of racy little jokes by and about President Lincoln. As it was originally printed in that radical organ, the Evening Post, it is apparent that the radicals have finally concluded to support Lincoln for another term. In this point of view it demands special atten-

Every age and country has its great joker. Greece had the great Æsop, and also Diogene who was a hard, dry, caustic old wit, and made people wince rather than laugh. Rome had host of jokers, chief among whom were Horace and Juvenal. Italy had Boccaccio, who published several volumes of very uncluous jokes. and, notably, the Decameron. France had ber Rabelais, who laughed at this world and the next, and made sport of potentates and priests with equal humor and severity. England had Joe Miller, who is as immortal as St. George and the Dragon, and who is said to have per petrated almost all the good things we have read or heard during the past century. But wby should we multiply examples? Suffice it to say that America has at last produced her great joker, and that his name is President Lincoln, more commonly translated into the vernacular "Honest Old Abe."

President Lincoln is a joke incarnated. His election was a very sorry joke. The idea that such a man as he should be the President of such a country as this is a very ridiculous joke The manner in which he first entered Washingon-after baving fled from Harrisburg in a Scotch cap, a long military cloak and a special night train-was a practical joke. His debut in Washington society was a joke; for he introduced himself and Mrs. Lincoln as "the long and short of the Presidency." His inaugura address was a joke, since it was full of promises which be has never performed. His Cabinel is and always has been a standing joke. All his State papers are jokes. His letters to our enerals, beginning with those to General Mc-Clellan, are very cruel jokes. His plan for abolishing slavery in 1900 was a broad joke. His emancipation proclamation was a solema joke. His recent proclamation of abolition and amnesty is another joke. His conversation is full of jokes, of which those which we republish this morning are pretty fair specimens. His title of "Honest" is a satiri cal joke. The sayle in which he winks at frauds in the War Department, frauds in the Navy Department, frauds in the Treasury Depart ment, and frauds in every department, is a costly joke. His intrigues to secure a renomination and the hopes he appears to entertain of a re-election are however, the most laughable iokes of all.

As a joker President Lincoln is unique. With the caustic wit of Diogenes he combines the best qualities of all the other celebrated cal than Horace, more spicy than Juve nal, more anecdotal than Æsop, more juicy than Boccascio, more mellow than rol licking Rabelais, and more often quoted than the veteran Joe Miller. Besides this, Mr. Lincoln has a peculiar sort of joke, better than any of those practised by his famous predecessors. An old German joker-a general, if we remember rightly-used to have a somewhat similar style. This general would order out a regiment of soldiers, place them in position apon a mammoth chessboard, and play chess with them for a whole day. The privates he employed as pawns, the captains as knights the chaplains as bishops, and so on. But where this German joker used regiments President Lincoln uses armies; and the worst of it is that he never wins the game. For instance:-That was a fine joke when he removed General Fremont, on the very eve of victory, and allowed Price's army to escape. That was another fine joke when he held back McDowell and permitted the Peninsula army to be cut to pieces That was still another brave joke when b removed McClellan, after the triumph of Antietam, and so brought about the massacre a Fredericksburg and the subsequent rebel invasion of the North. The people do not appreciate these stupendous military jokes, however Perhaps the loss of life and property takes away some of the fun. Nevertheless, we are assured that somebody laughs at them-down

If President Lincoln is going to try his chances for another election, we advise him to collect and publish his jokes. The Post article is a move in the right direction, but it ought to pemphlet and book form. All of the other curred as easy immortality. We do not know that any one of them was ever elected to the Premier of in consequence of a joke; but cer-Line Product Lincoln has nothing but his retofficient him, and he ought, therewake the most of them. Singularly their was interested in this remark we do not not be to the compact to the control of the contro State Prison for two years and three months. Commercial and that we now especially refer.

Pauline Watton, and Pauline Pilith of Prison of the archaving stoles one builded and fifty retended my the galar left further back to Treasury notes and bank buls, from the period when he was a folly first between or s, the investigation to that still earlier appear, whom the emerge President was a callsplitter what a curious and extend to miscelsayof des splitting joine and stories could be
gathered for the amusement and elification of
months. Some of them might be rough; them leight to coarse; some of them

them might have to be printed with mode " ex purgations and delicate dashes; but they war al all be alive with wit, fun and humor, and, when printed in two immense volumes, after being used in pamphlet form for electioneering purposes, they would become a monument of sident Lincoln's genius, more valuable than marble and more durable than brass. No doubt, if our suggestion be adopted, the people will be so convulsed with laughter over Old Abe's jokes as to forget all about the important issues of the approaching election, and allow him to be re-elected without opposi-

The Vast Prosperity of New York City The annals of history contain no record of such prosperity as distinguishes the progress of this metropolis. It was fondly believed by the people of the South at the commencement of the rebellion that ruin would speedily overtake the North, but more especially this city. Its unexampled increase and prosperity having excited the dire jealousy of the citizens of smaller but greatly aspiring cities, New York was voted by them a greedy monater, absorb-ng the principles of their vitality, and ber downfall was eagerly desired. The rebellion has continued now for three years, and, instead of the ruin and misery prophesied, New York city has become plethoric with success, increase and prosperity. The whole city is overflowing with plenty. There cannot be found odations for the thousands who flock hither to partake of the universal increase of wealth, to mingle in the mad speculations of Wall street, to partake of the multiplied pleasures of the gavest of cities.

Look where we may, we see the crowds in creasing—the bees seeking to get their share of the honey. Our hotels are crowded to suffo cation; they have become callous to the constant calls of the hundreds who seek to gain admittance, who demand permission to pay the highest prices for the poorest places, and turn enough-people away to fill as many more hotels as the town possesses. Our boarding houses have raised their prices, are all full; families are literally roaming the streets, seeking roofs to shelter them. There are no houses to rent. and those for sale are fabulously dear. Land has risen-in fact, everything in the city is dear, and becoming all the more so as green backs continue to flow into the coffers of our people. Fortunes are made now in New York o suddenly that we see the footman of to-day riding in his carriage to-morrow. But few per sons are there in this vast hive that have not reserve of five-twenties. The ladies no longer purchase cheap goods; this is no more a market or such commodities; they are sent to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and such suburban places. Silks, velvets, laces and twelve hun dred dollar furs are in great demand here, not

cheaper materials. To meet the increasing demands of custom our great caterer, Delmonico, bas been forced o spread out his accommodations. He has magnificentry, we might say gorgeously, decorated the large house which adjoined his well known and most fashionable restaurant, and tiow gives banquets in his splendid new saloon to three hundred guests at a time. The people who patronize Delmonico no longer drink ales and cheap wines: they demand the best Lafitte. Chambertin, champagne of the Napoleon brand; and all day and late into the night de they imbibe the nectar. Paris or London would in vain endeavor to rival the splendor of Delmonico. We have other famous restaurantsthe Maison Doree, which possesses so magnifi cent a service of plate, lately imported to meet our increasing demand for luxurious display. To these places our jeunesse doree crowd, on Opera nights more especially; and a gay and goodly show do they make in the resplenden salons, with their lady companions all so exquisitely and richly dressed.

Then that same jeunesse doree-which, freely backs-bave become fond of horses and yachts and they have none but the best and most expensive. The yachts are large-at least two bundred tons swift and well manned; and the horses are fast and of the finest pedigree. And all this because we are in the midst of the greatest, most unparalleled prosperity, and beause we must get rid of our accumulating wealth. Our places of amusement are enjoying the most bountiful patronage, and nightly bang out the announcement that they are filled to repletion. Our operatic season is marvellous. The ladies and gentlemen come to the Academy of Music in full dress. The display of jewels, white cravats and white gloves rivals that made in the gayest and richest capitals of Europe. To close, we will state that Fifth venue is daily crowded with interminable lines of splendid private carriages, all going to our beautiful Park, and that New York at this day ranks among the first cities of the world as a vast metropolis. So much for the prophesies of ber enemies.

GREELEY A PUBLIC NUISANCE. - Greeley, with is usual stupidity, finding that the ladies' committee of the Sanitary Fair are not to be frightened at his balderdash, but are determined to carry on the fair as they think best, suggests hat, as clerical opinion is altogether ignored, the question should now "be left for the action of the District Attorney and the Grand Jury, when they shall learn that the managers have violated the law in letter and in spirit." District Attorney Oakey Hall is a man of too much good sense to mind the ravings of foolish Greeley. The first thing he will probably do will be to take tickets for the fair bimself, in which laudable example he will be imitated by the whole Grand Jury. His next act, in order, will then be to indict Greeley as a nuisance, as a disturber of the public peace. an incendiary, and the propagator of the vile doctrines o Fourierism, free love, amalgamation, and other kindred atrocities. This is the only way to bring Greeley to his senses.

A CHANCE FOR OLD ARE TO PROVE HIS Hongstr.—The jobbers and whiskey gamblers in and out of Congress having succeeded in cutting off the tax on whiskey in store, by which the United States Treasury is defrauded of some five millions of dollars revenue, and is likely to lose from five to ten millions more, it now remains for Old Abe to prove whether he is worthy to wear the title of Honest Old Abe, or whether he is not. If he vetoes the bill as it stands, shorn of its tax on whiskey on hand, he will prove himself deserving the title. If he does not, and the bill is allowed to become a law, be will stand before the world as in league with these speculators, and just as bad as the whiskey gamblers themselves. Now the time for Abraham to demonstrate his

THE SPRING CAMPANGN. - Jefferson Varis, in a ecent proclamation, assured the Southern soldiers that the spring campaign would open under auspices well calculated to sustain wheir hopes," and that they might "welcome the invader with confidence, founded upon the memory of past victories." This altusion to the manner in which they may "welcome the invader" seems to assume that the Southern armies are to fight in the coming campaign on their own territory, and tooks like a relinquishment of the cherished plan of the ultra Southern leaders to conquer a peace on Northern soil. But we must not suppose that Davis tells his plans to the soldiers by proclamation; and appearances, especially in Eastern Tenand Western Virginia, indicate that the Southern leaders still cherish the foud delusion that led them on to the fields of Antietam and Gettysburg, and contemplate an advance into a Northern State early in the season. Longstreet's force in East Tennessee will

be part of this advance, even if Longstreet's present position does not indicate the direction that it will take; for there will be no more advances by way of Eastern Virginia, since the enemy have learned how easy it is for us to concentrate an immense resistance in that quarter; and since also it is necessary that the Southern armies, almost without supplies, should march in a country that has not been so ravaged by was as nearly every foot of Eastern Virginia has. Neither is it probable that the advance will be by way of West Virginia, though the present movements of rebet forces in that quarter bave a definite relation to such an advance. But it is probable that, if made at all, it will be made by East Tennessee and Kentucky to the Ohio river. Preparations for such a movement have been in progress in the Southern armies since December, and are in progress with especial activity at the present time; and if this movement is made early, and made with the energy that has characterized rebel movements in other quarters, it will be a dangerous one to us. It will be made early, as the Southern leaders are alive to the necessity of auticipating the great operations that we have in preparation. Lee's force, added to that of Longstreet, may be in Kentucky before it is possible for our great Southwestern expeditions to make much impression, or before the Washington Directory and General Meade have awakened to the fact that the winter is nearly gone. There is at present no positive certainty that the greater part of Lee's force is not already in Tennessee. Longstreet, it seems certain, has been reinforced within thirty days past; and apparently not from Johnston's Alabama army. Some active movement it is known is now in progress on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, and it is not known bow large or how small is the rebel force that now nominally covers Richmond.

Lee in Kentucky, we must remember, will be barder to deal with than Lee in Maryland of la Pennsylvania. He will be out of reach for a time of General Grant, and out of reach of the Army of the Potomac. For, with the advance into Kentucky, the rebel orce in Western Virginia will begin to burn bridges on the Baltlmore and Ohio Railroad. and so cripple us in the movement of a large force to the West from the neighborhood of Washington. If the rebel armies are about to evacuate Virginia, as has been for so many months binted, we may depend upon it that they are about to evacuate it only for some such purpose as this.

THE WOODS ON STATE SOVEREIGNTY .- The Wood Brothers-the Hon. Fernando and the Hon. Ben Wood-have too many irons in the fire. As the head chiefs of Mozart Hall, in aging a distribution of offices and spoils with Tammany, they are hard to beat; but as representatives of this great city in Congress they do not amount to much, while as the conpletely out of their element.

For example, they undertake to instruct the HERALD on State sovereignty; and they begin by telling us that on the 4th of July, 1776, the representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, declared that the United States "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." But what else could they do when they had no general government? Their only course was to combine as so many indepeadent States. But after achieving their independence the several States concerned proceeded to the work of organizing a permanent general government, and this work was established in our federal constitution. What is this general government-a confederation of sovereign States, or a "more perfect Union?" The first clause of the first sentence of the constitution will explain:-"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union," &c. Here the parties defined as forming this constitution are not the several States, nor the agents of the several States, but "the people of the United States." All the States are thus swallowed up in the United States as one great body of people. This is the constitution—the supreme law of

the land.
But the Wood Brothers, with all their claptrap and balderdash about the constitution of the United States on other occasions, dodge it in this matter completely, and fly for shelter to the State constitution of Massachusetts, which, they tell us, declares Massachusetts to be "a sovereign and in-dependent State." Next, in support of this idea of State sovereignty, Thomas Jefferson is paraded before us as the father of the democratic party. But the Wood Brothers would have found the old seditious Hartford Convention, or the dicta of the leaders of this rebellion, much better adapted to their purpose than Jefferson's opinions of the purely local affairs of the several States. But again: After having called up the unwilling ghost of Jefferson, these Woods return to the Declaration of Independence. Here we have them; for this instrument declares that it is a self-evident truth that "all men are created equal." Jefferson says this; and we should like to know what the Hon Ben and the Hon. Fernando think of it as a democratic doctrine, emanating from the founder of the party.

On this question of State sovereignty, how-ever, we hold these flippant expounders of our system to the federal constitution. Severeignty is supreme power. Under our organic law the Congress of the United States is invested with the power over all the States, to lay and cellect taxes, duties, imposts, excises, &c.; to borrow money on the faith of the United States; to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States; to establish uniform rules of naturalization and bankruptcy; to coin money and regulate its value; to establish post

offices and post roads; to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal; to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy; to provide for calling out the militis to execute the laws of the Union, &c., &c., and to make all laws necessary and proper to carry these powers into effect. If the among the attributes of sovereignty, what are

But we are wasting time upon these Wood Brothers. As the conductors of a political journal they have missed their vocation. They would do well to abandon this business, and remember the old adage:-"Let the shoemaker stick to his last." Let them stick to their trade of buying and selling politicians and plunder, places and profits, as the managers of Mosart Hall; let them, if they will, stick to their lotteries-all the fools are not dead yet, and "the fool and his money are soon parted." But let not these shallow pretenders undertake to instruct the Herand on State sovereignty until they have upset the constitution of the United States-the supreme law of the land.

PROCEEDS OF THE SANITARY FAIR.-It is gratifying to see how warmly the people throughout the loyal North are responding to the benevoleat movement of the Sanitary Commission The fairs in connection with this work bave ready produced large sums. The Ladies' Fair held at Cincinnati, after paying enormous expenses, realized no less than the net sum of \$220,000; that of Boston nelted \$150,000; while those soon to be held in New York and Brooklyn will probably exceed the munificence of any other State. Let the good work go on and

Brooklyn City Intelligence, PLANTIC DOCK RIOTS-DAMAGES AGAINST

On the night of the 16th of July, 1863, the grain closes tor owned by Andrew Luke, Smith, Funcher and others, ocated in the Atlantic Dock basin, was destroyed by fire, together with an elevator belonging to Mr. Wm. B. Barber & Co., and a scow owned by the Atlantic floor Company. There had been for some time previous a didiculty between the workmen and their employers—the ormer objecting to the use of atom machin former objecting to the use of atoam machinery to de what had before been done by hand, and thus throwing many out of their usual employments. The police were notified, and did everything that the timited number of the force in Brooklyn would permit to prevent disturbance, and ance-eded until the draft riots in New York brike out. Then the Atlantic Dock Company requested additional protection, anticipating, from threats which had been indulged in by some of the workmen, that an attempt to destroy their property would be made. The police could not then attend to the matter. The force was keet in reserve night and day to be ready for any thing that might happen in any part of the city. The members of some of the precincts had been seet to Now of resisting the rioters, made their everpe in boats. Several barrels of tar were rolled upon the pier and the elevator was set on fire. The flames spread to Barber's elevator and to the scow. All were consumed. The incendiaries had, however, previously reastered, and many doubtle-stretch and meany doubtle-stretch and several conditions are surpreside set the progress of the fire two had kindled. No arrests were made, it being impossible to identify any one connected with the affair. Meang, Lukes & Ca. brought an action against the only. Isying their damages at \$120,000. The case was tried to the Kings County Circuit Court during the present week. Abla counsel were entered on both sides. The case was given to the jury on Wednesday evening, after the examination of a number of witnesses, and after a brief time spent by the jury in deliberation a verdict for clinistiffs was rendered. Demages \$91.371. Actions brought for damages sustained by the loss of the other elevator and the vessel are still to be tried.

Coroner's Inquest. AN ALLEGED ABORTION CASE—ARRE ON SURPLICION, ETC.

Early on Wednesday morning a woman who has been Anne Killean, died at her late residence, to the upper part of the tenement house 116 East Twenty-nigth street

victim to an abortionist.

Coroner Rassey, being notified, yesterday afternoon proceeded to make a thorough investigation into all the facts connected with the death of Miss Killes. It appeared that last Monday week deceased was desirvered at a six and a half months child, which lived only about thirty-six bourn During her librous deceased was attended by Dr Fonner, of No. 476 Second avenue, who discovered indications of improper treatment with his national previous to his being called. Miss Killens, however, said nothing on the subject, and, failing to

Many garbled accounts of the shooting of a man usem Graham, at Saratog, Springs, by a recruiting officer the Twenty-fifth New York cavalry having been pu-lished, a correspondent of an Albany paper, w desires to have the matter property piacod it fore the public, makes the following statement.

Death of a Newspaper Correspondent.